

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

Office holders. MAY SUPPORT WHOM THEY PLEASE.

COMMISSIONER EVANS is determined to write himself out of that hole. His latest letter appears elsewhere.

SATURDAY was another good day for Blaine in West Virginia—Brooke, Ohio, Berkeley and Kanawha. But then it seems to be all one way.

Why is it that the Democratic press show an increasing tendency to "blame" President Arthur and blame Mr. Blaine? Is anybody afraid of anybody?

CLAY, of Pennsylvania, makes the proud boast that the Blaine men in his State have been fooled on some of the delegates. It is true it is only another reason why Blaine men elsewhere shall take no chances.

Some one estimates that a thousand Japanese residents of the United States, and not one of them has ever been convicted of any criminal offense. We have not yet begun to make bank cashiers and public trustees of them. Give 'em "adfronched" a chance.

Nine thousand bills have been introduced during this session of Congress, and up to April 20th only twenty had passed. At this rate it would take one hundred Congresses sitting eight months in the year to pass the bills—or one Congress sitting eight hundred months in the year might do it.

The Western Republican, a newspaper which is doing good service to the Republic, gives the Bourbon managers an able drubbing for trying to saddle the whole re-arrangement business on "Uncle Jake Jackson." It may have been observed that the "governor isn't kind" in that sort of harness.

The editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer made up a "Liberator's" circular last week and had a delegate sent to take it. "Take it away from you!" and "don't create any sensation about it!"

The South Branch Gazette is too respectable a newspaper to invent its falsehood, and it ought to be too sensible to take it up at second hand. The Intelligencer finds no occasion to put out its views under cover of a Democratic circular, and it is very far from endorsing everything in that particular Democratic circular.

MR. BLAINE is a "designin'" man. It is discovered in Washington that he "set it up" on Commissioner Evans. Mr. Blaine finds time to write a book which most of the Democratic papers agree is a campaign dodge, and some of them find it to be an utter failure; he is digging pitfalls for other great and good men, and seducing federal officers from their allegiance. That man finds time for a miscellaneous assortment of devilry, doesn't he? And yet the great American heart is with him.

WHEELING Republicans are for Blaine as Blaine went for Gov. Kent, and in the selection of delegates to the county convention they were determined to make no mistakes. A man had to be known to be in accord with the popular sentiment or he was not accepted. If any mistakes have been made there are not enough of them to effect the general result. When it comes to sending delegates to Moundsville and Martinsburg even greater care if possible will be exercised. The people are ordering their own affairs, as is their right and their duty.

"Gold is flowing out like a river," says the Financial Chronicle, but "it seems to have been demonstrated that the Coinage and Currency Committee of the House has no ear open to the wants of any industrial interest except silver mining; it can even re-twenty-five millions of gold leave us with no check to its outflow, and yet keep adding two millions of silver a month to the amount locked up in the Treasury, which silver could and would go out instead of the gold if that committee would only let it."

Would it not be better to put the responsibility on the majority in the House, which has the power to control legislation? It seems that Congress either does not know that silver, in obedience to an inviolable law, is driving gold out of the country, or doesn't understand what is the matter. However that may be, the silver which the country does not want, and nobody else will take, is driving out the gold which the people do want and all the world is eager for. Statecraft, if we have any of this commodity, ought to aim at something better than this.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he is particular to state that he speaks also for the President, is in much better form and temper than that of Commissioner Evans. This was to have been expected, for there is a marked difference in the men.

The point of the Secretary's letter is that the administration does "not wish any man in office to feel compelled to go counter to, or suppress his convictions of, his duty as a citizen," and he adds that he is of opinion that General Daval misunderstands the Commissioner. If Commissioner Evans had contented himself with something in this reassuring vein he would have placed himself in a better light, and probably the matter would have been quietly adjusted.

No officer can ask more, and the people will not demand more, than Secretary Foster, speaking for the President, concedes, it is such an utterance as the country had a right to expect from an administration which has done much in the line of practical civil service reform. It is very clear now that in stating his "position," as he does in his first letter, to say nothing of the interview, Commissioner Evans allowed his zeal to get the better of his discretion.

In the light of Secretary Foster's letter there is no longer an excuse for Federal officers to talk Arthur when they prefer somebody else, unless they doubt the sincerity of the administration's emancipation proclamation.

A freight train on the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf railway ran into a washout forty miles west of Springfield, Mo., Friday night, almost demolishing the locomotive and nine cars and killing one, and mortally wounding another tramp, stealing a pile in a box car.

OFFICE HOLDERS

MAY SUPPORT WHOM THEY PLEASE.

No Nays Secretary Folger, speaking for the Administration—The Hon. Mr. Daval, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—General Daval's resignation remains unaccepted. The President is quoted as saying that he does not propose to have any officer of the government feel that he must resign because he prefers Mr. Blaine or any other man for President.

He asks the support of no one, and does not desire that anyone who opposes his nomination shall leave the public service on that account. Secretary Folger has sent the following letter to General Daval:

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, April 17, 1884. To I. H. Duval, Esq., Wheeling, W. Va.

DEAR SIR:—The President has referred to you your letter resigning the office held by you as Collector of Internal Revenue, and also your letter accompanying the same giving your reasons for such resignation. It is only your reason in that letter referred to, I am free to say, and I express also the sentiments of the President, that you are at entire liberty to withdraw your resignation. Do not, nor does he, wish any man to feel that he is in administration to feel compelled to go counter to, or suppress his convictions of his duty as a citizen.

I may add that I am of the opinion that you misunderstood what was intended by yourself and Commissioner Evans of not to intend to intend by anything he said to put upon you any sense of obligation to act in any manner contrary to your convictions of personal and political duty.

Very respectfully yours, CHAS. F. FOLGER, Secretary.

GENERAL DAVAL'S RESIGNATION.

Commissioner Evans' Last Letter to Internal Revenue Collector Daval.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Commissioner Evans has sent the following letter to Collector Daval, at Wheeling:

WASHINGTON, April 19. I have your letter of the 17th instant has been received. Had you been as careful to be accurate in your assertions therein as you were to be impolite, you would have been more difficult to get your statement, and you would not have been so positive in your charge that my action in a political purpose is absolutely false, was particularly unhappy, inasmuch as I had made no such charge. I had said nothing in my letter of the 14th to which can refer, except one or the other of the following statements:

First—How your understanding of the conversation could have become so utterly perverted, is incomprehensible to me, except upon the theory that you have found it quite convenient to make it so for a political purpose. Second—Directed Revenue Agent Donlon to look into the subject (that of the assignment of another gauger to the Hannis distillery at Martinsburg) and he reported to me that he thought it was a political movement on your part. Of course neither of these statements makes any charge by me against you. Your carelessness in speech in answering a written communication then before you is a tendency to be offensive to the Commissioner rather than to be accurate in your report. It appears to me that you might say, as you have been your trouble until this obvious tendency shall be corrected by a calmer and juster mood. Further correspondence upon the subject would seem to be unnecessary.

Respectfully, WALTER EVANS, Commissioner.

HANNIS DISTILLERY

Correspondence in regard to the employment of an Extra Gauger.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—On the last day of March Commissioner Evans, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, had the following telegraphic correspondence with Gen. Duval:

WHEELING, W. Va., March 21, 1884. Hon. Walter Evans, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington.—Force of gaugers at Hannis' distillery insufficient; can I assign an additional gauger to duty there for a time?

I. H. Duval, Collector. THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 31, 1884. To I. H. Duval, Collector, Wheeling, W. Va.

Use your own judgment. Letters by mail giving views of this office on subject. WALTER EVANS, Commissioner. LETTER OF THE COMMISSIONER.

The following is the letter referred to:— THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1884. I. H. Duval, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue, Wheeling, W. Va.—

Sir—A telegram was received this day from you to the effect that it was necessary to assign an additional gauger to the distillery of the Hannis Distilling Company in your district, and acting on the presumption that some emergency had arisen to make this a necessity you were directed to use your judgment on the matter.

After carefully looking over the petition, however, I am unable to understand why it is that the assistance of another officer is needed at the distillery, and in fact, can hardly see where you will find a place for another one.

It appears from the records of this office that the distillery above referred to is meshing only 100 bushels per day. The gauging of the spirits produced from this amount of grain could not keep an officer employed more than an hour and a half each day. It also appears that there is remaining in the warehouse but 826 packages of March, 1881, whisky, and I cannot see any reason why two gaugers could not have this ready for the assessment last before the time when it will be necessary to forward the same to this office.

It appears again that the work performed by the two gaugers at the distillery average only twenty-eight packages per day, while in some of the neighboring districts the gaugers are required to weigh and mark from seventy-five to one hundred packages per day.

LIVELY SHOOTING SCRAPE

At Charleston—What a Man Got for Toy. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 20.—Three shots in rapid succession aroused the inhabitants of Bander alley last night about after 8 o'clock. It appears that "Bud" Chappell has been a lover of Tom Hartwell's discarded wife, a comely female of doubtful repute.

Hartwell has been waiting his chance to catch his recent wife and Chappell together, but did not succeed until last night, when he entered the house, and caught his wife and Chappell in a compromising position. Hartwell drew a revolver and shot three times at his wife and Chappell, only one bullet taking effect, which struck Chappell in the left wrist. Hartwell's wife grabbed him and stopped the shooting. Detective Barnett arrested Hartwell and lodged him in jail soon after the shooting. He asked the officer to hurry to jail, as he was afraid he would be killed by Chappell's friends.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.

The Measures That Are Likely to be Considered This Week.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—The regular order in the House of Representatives tomorrow after the usual Monday call of States for the introduction of bills will be the call of committees for motions to pass particular bills under the suspension of the rules. The call on the third Monday of last month ended with the Committee on Mileage. The Committee on Library being the next to consider will first be called tomorrow. It has reported a bill making large appropriations for a new Congressional library. Some friends of the measure have been desirous that effort should be made to secure its passage.

Mr. Singleton, the chairman, however, will make no attempt to have the bill passed to-morrow, because serious debate cannot be had in the half an hour's time allotted. It is expected, however, that later in the week he will try to secure consideration of the measure. The House is expected to act on the list of will offer motions as follows: The Committee on Reform of Civil Service, to pass the bill repealing the four years term of office of Presidential appointees; the Committee on Public Health, to pass a resolution directing the committee to investigate the importation and exportation of opium and drugs; the Judiciary Committee, to fix a day for considering the Bankruptcy bill, and others.

It is one of the possibilities for consideration of the week as unfinished business by the Senate of the Bankruptcy bill, which probably it will be passed Monday or Tuesday. The remaining special orders are bills relating to practice in Patent suits and the Senate Shipping bills. The friends of the latter are confident that if they, or any other consideration may be proposed, this included a cut-down in wages, and proposed a reduction of ten percent in all departments of mill work governed by the scale. The workers' side lost no time in rejecting the manufacturers' terms of contract for the coming year, someone moved an adjournment, and the conference broke up without appointing another day on which to meet.

A JUDICIAL SQUABBLE

In Kentucky—A Scud-out Card From a Supreme Judge.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—Not since Colonel Buford assassinated Chief Justice Elliott, five years ago, has there been such intense excitement in Kentucky as that caused by the cowardly of Judge Richard Reid by Lawyer Cornelius at Mount Sterling. It is admitted now that Cornelius has taken his revenge beyond his excited fancy that Reid had wronged him while on every side come comments indicating that public sentiment regards Reid as a coward. Political feeling for and against Reid's candidacy for the Court of Appeals has taken the hold of the State. Mr. Sterling late last night Cornelius was hanged in jail.

To-day Judge A. E. Richards, a colleague of Reid's on the Supreme Bench, stepped into the quarrel by publishing a note to Reid in which he, Richards, is officially and personally responsible for a decision against Cornelius, and for the comment derogatory to that person in the court's opinion. Richards is a man of high character, cool and quiet, but a "singed" man, and his remarks, which were served with Early and Morgan and ran from the ranks to be major for gallantry on the field.

Reid's wife, who is an ambitious and courageous woman, has threatened, it is said, to sue Cornelius if her husband does not sue. There are suggestions of a duel, but none is likely to occur. Reid is now a mass of bruises and welts from Cornelius's savage blows, and at present is, of course, physically incapacitated to take action of any kind.

At the State capital and all through the Blue Grass region the excitement is at the highest pitch, and an indignation meeting of Reid's friends was called to-night at Mt. Sterling. A great crowd assembled in the streets, many of them armed with clubs, and before order was restored, numbers of men rode jeeringly around the "body" of Cornelius, which was hanged in effigy last night from a tree near the court house.

An Interview With Grow.

NEW YORK, April 19.—There was an encouraging smile on the face of Hon. Galusha K. Grow this morning when he was buttonholed at the Victoria Hotel by a reporter. "Tell me something about politics," requested the scribbler.

"Got no views," said the Pennsylvania statesman.

"Who is the strongest man in Pennsylvania?"

"Blaine."

"What is the sentiment generally throughout the country?"

"Blaine."

"Who is going to receive the nomination?"

"Blaine."

"Upon what issue will the campaign be fought?"

"Blaine."

"Who is going to be elected?"

"Blaine."

SCALE CONFERENCE.

Manufacturers and Workmen Meet in Council at Pittsburgh—The Amalgamated Association Propose Last Year's Scale, but the Manufacturers Object It Has Not a Proposition to Cut 10 Percent.

PITTSBURGH, April 20.—The conference held by the iron manufacturers and workmen yesterday afternoon in regard to next year's scale of wages resulted in nothing definite, and both sides separated after a three-hour confab without having done anything toward settling the question which Pittsburgh so much apprehend as the first of June draws near.

At the hour set yesterday the Amalgamated Association representatives promptly put in an appearance at the rooms of the Iron Association, on Fourth avenue.

LAST YEAR'S SCALE PROPOSED.

The workmen proposed last year's scale of wages, with the following additional clauses: All branches of labor belonging to the Amalgamated Association, whether paid by the company or not, and not governed by scales, shall rise and fall in the same proportion to those branches which are mentioned in the scale. The old scale to apply to muck trains with two sets of rolls or less. On trains with three or more sets of rolls the extra hands required thereon shall be paid by the company. The old scale of wages to govern sheet mill work proposed with the proviso that iron sheet shall be priced at 10 percent above common iron prices, which is an advance of 10 percent. The price for knobbing raw pig iron to be \$2 per ton above the price paid for working refined iron. The workers state that this is the old rate and does not interest any mill in this district. The price demanded for making steel nails when harder than iron is 20 percent above the price paid for cutting iron nails. The workers also demand that the nailers' rates for nail cutting which have ruled heretofore shall be included in the scale. In one particular a concession was made by the workers, in dropping the one dollar per ton for boiling extra railroad axle iron.

"This scale," said Secretary Martin, "is practically last year's rates, and the only material change is an advance of ten percent in steel sheets. The other items have been long sanctioned by usage, and we sought to merely have them officially embodied in the scale. The clause relating to the payment of extra hands on muck trains more sets of rolls will affect but few mills, as only a very limited number have that many in a train. The entire scale as submitted by the workmen was at once rejected by the manufacturers, who in turn proposed another. As has been furnished, this included a cut-down in wages, and proposed a reduction of ten percent in all departments of mill work governed by the scale. The workers' side lost no time in rejecting the manufacturers' terms of contract for the coming year, someone moved an adjournment, and the conference broke up without appointing another day on which to meet.

THE WORKMEN'S SCALE REJECTED.

"This scale," said Secretary Martin, "is practically last year's rates, and the only material change is an advance of ten percent in steel sheets. The other items have been long sanctioned by usage, and we sought to merely have them officially embodied in the scale. The clause relating to the payment of extra hands on muck trains more sets of rolls will affect but few mills, as only a very limited number have that many in a train. The entire scale as submitted by the workmen was at once rejected by the manufacturers, who in turn proposed another. As has been furnished, this included a cut-down in wages, and proposed a reduction of ten percent in all departments of mill work governed by the scale. The workers' side lost no time in rejecting the manufacturers' terms of contract for the coming year, someone moved an adjournment, and the conference broke up without appointing another day on which to meet.

THE MANUFACTURERS' PROPOSITION.

"The scale as proposed by the manufacturers, with the ten percent reduction, would bring rolling, which is now \$50 per ton down to \$45. One-third and five per cent of the whole must be paid for the puddler. It would bring bar heating, which is now 70 cents a ton, to 63 cents, out of which the rougher must be paid. Guide rolling, now \$20 per ton, would be brought down to \$21, from the roller must pay one-fourth to the heater. In addition, besides paying the remainder of the crew, sheet rolling, which is now \$100 a ton, would be brought down to \$80 per ton, of which amount the heater gets one-fourth, the shearer one fifth and out of the balance the wages of the rougher crew. Sheet rolling, which is now \$100 a ton, as we hardly expected to do anything to-day. The next move must be made by the manufacturers if they want another conference, but at present there is no time to lose. There are suggestions of a duel, but none is likely to occur. Reid is now a mass of bruises and welts from Cornelius's savage blows, and at present is, of course, physically incapacitated to take action of any kind.

OTHER VIEW.

One of Pittsburgh's leading iron manufacturers, who refuses the use of his name, expresses a decided opinion that some reduction must be made. "We are determined to have it," he said, "and we believe that our side is solid enough to enforce the demand." On the other hand a worker who is at the head of the Amalgamated lodge has a different opinion. "The scale," he said, "is a very good one, and the manufacturers will sign last year's scale before the first of June. When it comes to the pinch we will throw off the extras proposed, but we feel certain that last year's wages can be easily secured."

SWEPT BY THE WIND.

A Church Demolished and Seven Children Injured.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 19.—A special dispatch from Dallas says: About half-past nine yesterday morning a terrible wind and rain storm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, occurred here. The colored church building, corner Juliet and Ball streets, was struck by the wind and completely demolished. It was occupied as a colored school. Of the thirty-two pupils in the building the following named were injured: Lula Wilson, eight years; Harry Harbison, thirteen years; left leg badly crushed; Malina Hall, thirteen years, cut on forehead; Lula Edmondson, twelve years, high fractured; Arthur Perry, eight years, seriously about head; Lucy Barrol, fifteen years, left arm and finger mangled off; Gladys Bland, nine years, Mary Jones, twelve years, Annie Hill, nine years, and Henrietta Avery, twelve years, slightly bruised. School was taught by Mrs. Charles Willard, colored, who miraculously escaped. The death having been caught by falling timber covered with shingles. Noticing heavy black cloud and realizing the insecurity of the building, she dismissed school, but the building fell before the children got out.

A National Cattle Show.

ST. PAUL, April 19.—The Secretary of the American Agricultural Association having addressed a letter to General James S. Brislin, commandant at Fort Keok, Missouri, requesting his views with regard to holding a great National cattle show, the General, in a letter to the Associated Press, says he has replied saying that the show be held, and suggesting that at the same time a National convention of cattle breeders and stock growers be held, at which all stock associations throughout the country shall be represented. He takes strong ground against Congressional interference with the cattle trade, and says there are no cattle in the country worthy of notice, much less of National legislation.

ANOTHER FAITH CURE.

The Wife of an Ohio Minister Cured by Special Prayers.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—A wonderful faith cure is reported from Clyde, Ohio. Mrs. W. H. Painter, a minister's wife, has been miraculously cured. Her complaint, was of the lungs, accompanied by general debility and frequent recurrences of a most distressing sick-headache which caused her prostration for days at a time. For many years the doctors have asserted that one of her lungs was entirely gone, and one year ago, while living in Brooklyn village, her remaining lung became so much affected that for many weeks her life was despaired of. Since then she has been living at Fredericktown, where she was again prostrated with a severe illness, five or six weeks ago. As soon as Mr. Painter rallied slightly she was taken to the home of her daughter, at Clyde, seemingly more dead than alive.

The change did not seem to bring much benefit, and for several weeks she had remained, and much prostrated, being able to sit up only a few minutes each day. Among the few persons admitted to see her were Rev. J. W. Ball and his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who encouraged her with the hope that there was yet power in faith in the Lord to raise one as weak as she. Grasping this hope, it was made the subject of special prayer for several weeks, until last Tuesday morning, when, while in bed, she was seized with a passage which has testified her faith in the fullest degree.

A few minutes later she was impressed with the thought that the work was done. She rose and went rejoicing through her home, shouting "Glory to God for his wonderful manifestations of goodness!" The news of such an unusual occurrence spread rapidly and caused a decided sensation. Mrs. Painter remained up during the day, and talked with and received the congratulations of many friends, without showing much fatigue, or feeling unwell. On Tuesday she walked about forty rods to meet her husband, who knew nothing of the change which had been wrought in the two days in which he had not heard from her.

A Bank Repeal Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 20.—A special to the Herald states that Frank Dowd, the alleged defaulting President of the First National Bank of Leadville, Colorado, was arrested early this morning at his mother's house in Canton, and will be taken back to Leadville, where a reward of \$5,000 is offered for his arrest. Dowd formerly lived in Canton. Ten years ago he went West, and eventually became president of the bank as stated. Three months ago the bank failed for \$250,000, and Dowd disappeared. A reward was offered for his arrest, and he was arrested at El Paso, but was released on a writ of habeas corpus and escaped to Mexico. He went then to Manitoba, where a short time ago went to his mother's home at Canton. He was recognized by numerous acquaintances, and a correspondent telegraphed to Leadville inquiring if they still wanted him there. Receiving an affirmative reply the arrest was made. Dowd professed a willingness to return and claims he can clear himself.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Canadian Parliament is prorogued. The Welland Canal will open on the 25th.

Mr. Nellie Grant Sartoris arrived at New York yesterday with her three children. The one hundred and ninth anniversary of the battle of Concord was celebrated Saturday.

A reported Indian uprising in North-west Territory proves to have been a false alarm.

The overhauled streams in New England are reported about stationary, though rain still falls.

G. F. D. Homeowner, Professor at the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Illinois, is dead.

The Queen of Tshits arrived at Chicago yesterday morning, and left for San Francisco at noon.

A monastery of Dominican nuns, the only one in the United States, has been opened at Newark, N. J.

Great suffering from lack of food is reported from many places overhauled lately by the Mississippi.

The aggregate of two days' sales of horses at Eminence, Ky., was \$25,945 for 123 head, an average of \$211.

A block of business houses at Baldwin, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$10,000.

The Methodist Church building at Saginaw City, Mich., burned yesterday. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$6,000.

John J. Wilson, hanged himself in the belly of the M. E. Church, before Lexington, O., which he was next.

Julian Martinetti, one of the clowns connected with Sells Bros' circus, dropped dead on Dayton, Ohio, Saturday night.

New stock-yards are to be erected in Allegheny City, Pa., to compete with those at East Liberty. Prominent railroad officials are interested.

Streams in Arkansas are over their banks, doing much damage. In places where the water is flat it presents the appearance of vast lakes.

While returning from the birthday party of their son, at Indianapolis, Ludwig Meir was killed and his wife seriously injured by their team running away.

Eight Republican Congressional districts in New York elected candidates to the National Convention with the result of thirteen delegates for Arthur and three against.

The Chicago Times presents the wheat crop in the Northwest. It learns that winter wheat not killed is now doing well, but spring wheat is not promising.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, of Fayetteville, N. Y., blew out the gas at the Palace Hotel, Chicago, before retiring. The lady is dead, and her husband will die.

An organization known as the "Sons of the Revolution" has been formed in New York, with John Austin Stephens as President and General John Cochrane Vice President.

About twenty additional bodies were recovered from the Pochontans mine Saturday, and it is thought only five more remain. Work in the mine will be resumed in about a week.

The Long Island City train on the North Shore branch of the Long Island road ran into a buggy in which were two men, at a crossing. Both men were struck by the locomotive and their bodies terribly injured.

The Cincinnati Republican primaries passed off respectively. Of fifty delegates reported, eleven declare themselves for Arthur, eleven for Sherman as first choice, Blaine second; four declare for Blaine, and eight are without preference.

Captain Rodney Foss, Adjutant of the Seventy-ninth Ohio regiment in the war, two terms Clerk of the Supreme Court of Ohio, Executive clerk of Governor Hayes and private secretary for Governor Young, died at Xenia yesterday afternoon, aged 40 years.

One Ohio National Convention endorsed Tilden for President. Another, at Iowa City, refused to resolve in his favor, though a majority of the convention were partial to the "old ticket." Several Republican County Conventions instructed for Blaine, and the sentiment was mostly in the direction where no instructions were given.

THE CRUEL MASSACRE

OF NEARLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED REFUGEES

Who Left Shandy on Account of Shortage of Provisions—The Rebels Recrossed in Numbers. General Order Hummel Is The Appeal For Aid—General Foreign News.

CAIRO, April 20.—A large number of refugees went to the shortness of provisions, left Shandy a few days ago in a steamer for Berber. The steamer ran aground near El Basia and was soon surrounded by swarms of rebels, who attacked the steamer on all sides and massacred all on board. The fugitives numbered 480, including a portion of the Shandy garrison and many women and children.

Nubar Pasha, prime minister, fears before the spirit of rebellion will reach Assouan. He has received a desponding telegram from Hussein Pasha, Governor of Berber, who states the attitude of the population is generally threatening. He expects Berber will shortly be surrounded and captured by the rebels, who are constantly increasing in number around the town and threatening all avenues of communication. Hussein Pasha says he will resign unless troops are sent to assist in the defense of the town.

THE DYNAMITERS.

A Defense of the American Government by the Press.

LONDON, April 19.—The newspapers continue to discuss the duty of the American Government toward dynamiters. The Saturday Review very sensibly says: "To suppose the American Government would undertake the task of suppressing Irish agitators would be simply asking it to do what the English Government steadily refused to do. Mazzini, who defended political assassination as heathenly as any Irishman, and did his best to practice it, was sheltered in England for many years, and it was one of the things which he was continually engaged in conspiracy."

"Herzog published his inflammatory 'Avalok' in London, and no request for its suppression was ever listened to. Before the American Government can act it must be shown that the Irish agitators have committed an actual offense of going beyond the general incentive to crime. Evidence to that effect has never been forthcoming."

In general the tone of the press is in the same direction as the foregoing. The United Ireland, of Dublin, which Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., is the editor-in-chief, protests against the habit of associating the dynamiters with the National League cause. It says: "The Irish National League is a body of five hundred men for every dynamiter that the United States contains."

"It is an organization which works through the force of public opinion for the redemption of Ireland. Yet the English newspapers never bestir the smallest attention upon its demonstrations. Alexander Sullivan is surely a considerable personage as P. J. Sheridan, and the Boston Pilot, or the Republic, or the Irish Nation are as respectable organs of opinion as the United States contains."

"The English and yet the English opinion until it ignites in dynamite."

BIRMINGHAM, April 19.—James Egan, arrested last week on suspicion of complicity with John Daly, and in whose possession newspapers were found, was today released on bail for another week to await trial. The Court refused to accept bail.

LIVERPOOL, April 19.—The suspected dynamiter, John Daly, was brought into Liverpool, and again remanded to jail to await trial. His authorities are fully prepared to begin his trial.

IN THE SOUDAN.

General Gordon's Appeal for Aid—Hemmed in by Rebels.

LONDON, April 20.—General Gordon has notified the British Government that owing to the difficulty and delay experienced in sending and receiving communications, he will henceforth act on his own judgment and responsibility.

General Gordon telegraphed to Sir Samuel Baker under date of April 8th as follows: "We have provisions for five months but we are hemmed in by 5,000 determined men, and we are short of food. Our position will be much better when the Nile rises. Send me, Karsla, Dongola and Berber are quite safe for the present. Do you think I can appeal to the millionaires of England and the United States for